. Feb. 8.-To-morrow an effort

will be made in the House to force a vote on

the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver act. To-night it is difficult to see how the anti-silver

men can win. unless a compromise is reache

before the vote is taken. Several propositions

are now under consideration, the most acceptable suggestion being the substitution of the

prospect of any silver legislation, however

incon, who represents Mr. Claveland, Mr.

South Carbilna, who represents large South

ern interests in New York city: Mr. Henry

Villard, the well-known promoter, and Mr. E.

shrewest political managers in the West. Mr. Dekinson established his headquarters in

leans, where he consulted such members

was detailed to do missionary work among the

Southern members, and Mr. Wall was in-

structed to operate upon the Western and

Northwestern representatives. Those mem-

bers who refused to be influenced by the appeals of Messrs. Wall and Calhoun were

turned over to Mr. Dickinson for final treat-

Mr. Dickinson had a long interview with

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who is

allyer in the South. The interview is said to

have terminated without any conclusion being

reached as to how Mr. Livingston and his

friends will vote to-morrow. Mr. Dickinson, it is understood, pointed out the necessity for

been before the Navy Department for several

months, has been settled, and James Gillis

The Institution of Naval Architects in Eng-

Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-chief Mel-

the Treasury in response to a Senate resolution

danger of transmission of this disease to the United States.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as agreed upon

by the Committee on Naval Affairs, carries an

aggregate amount in round numbers of \$20,-

The House Banking Committee to-day directed Chairman Bacon to report favorably a bill to amend the kherman Blyer law, so as to jut the coin notes issued under it on the same footing as greenbacks in bank and clearing house settlement. It provides for the exchange of these notes for certificates, which the banks may count as a part of their legal reserves. The proposed change will make no difference except to the banks.

Quarantine having been raised against the White House on account of the illness of Marthena rarrison, the President to-day resumed the afternoon public receptions, which were suspended because of the death of Mrs. Harrison. About 200 persons took advantage of the occasion to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrato.

Minister Durham has notified the Department of State that there is no longer any necessity for the presence of the United States ship Atlants in Haytian waters, and orders have been issued by the Navy Department to ner Commander to complete his cruise

room of the Committee on Ways and

of Wisconsin, said to be one of the

he preliminaries for the coming struggle

THE FIFIX-SECOND CONGRESS.

o and His I Fellow Missionaries Trying to Convince Southern and Western Congress-men that I hay Should Vote to Repeat the Sherman A.ct.—The Naval A. Mr. Gorman Replies to Mr. Chandler's Taunts-The Quaranties Bill Passed. WASHINGTON. Feb. 8.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) reported back from the Committee on Finance the bill as to the proposed pioneer electric railway between Chicago and St. Louis, with a substitute per mitting the importation, free of duty, of multiphase motors, generators, and transformers necessary for the construction and equipment of such railway. Calendar.

Bland act for the Sherman act. There is little Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduced a bill to have been in progress all day under the personal supervision of Don M. Dickprovide for the provisional government of foreign countries and places acquired by treaty or otherwise, which was read in full Dickinson made his appearance at the Capitol early this morning accompanied by several lieutenants, including Mr. John C. Calhoun of and referred to the Committee on Foreign

Several bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and then, at 1 o'clock, the Senators fell into line, and, preceded by the Vice-President and his secretary and attended by other officers, went to the hall of the House of Representatives and took part in the counting of the electoral vote.

When the Senate returned to the chamber the bill appropriating \$50,000 for an eques-trian statue to Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H., was passed -30 to 7.

The Senate then resumed consideration of

Manchester, N. H., was passed—30 to 7.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Railroad Car Coupler bill, and it was debated until adjournment.

In the debate Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) took up the taunts indulged in yesterday by Mr. Chandler against the Democratis in the Senate for not supporting the pending measure, which had been favored in the platform of the National Democratic Convention. The Democratic party, Mr. Gorman said, was abundantly able to take care of itself. It might have divisions on minor questions, but it would carry out its pleiges to the people in its own way and in its own time, without any regard to whether or not the Senator from New Hampshire was humiliated and shocked. It was true that both national parties, in convention assembled in the year 1892; had adopted resolutions favoring this class of legislation; but the Senator from New Hampshire had not correctly quoted the resolution of the Democratic Convention. That resolution favored legislation on the subject by the States, not by Congress.

Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) said that his quotation was from the campaign book of the Democratic party.

Mr. Gorman said that he quoted from McPherson's Handbook of Politics, which he assumed was correct. If this bill became a law, the influences that were behind it would make themselves felt at future party conventions. They would say: "We are not only 750,000 strong, but we are 1.500,000 strong; we are strong enough to control your Presidential elections. You must conflicate the

friends will vote to-morrow. Mr. Dickinson, it is understood, pointed out the necessity for the Democrats in the House to stand together and carry out the Democratic platform as far as it relates to the repeal of the Sherman act. In reply. Mr. Livingaston said that he wanted some positive understanding with Mr. Cleveland or his authorized agents concerning the policy of the coming Administration toward those Democrats who opposed his nomination but subsequently gave the ticket loyal support. He said he was willing to deal fairly with Mr. Cleveland and his friends on the silver question and in all other matters in which the welfare of the Democratic party is involved. He made it equally plain that he is not prepared to render any assistance to Mr. Cleveland in the present instance, if it is already decided that he and his friends in Georgia and elsewhere are to be ignored as soon as the silver question is out of the waz. He also said that the appointment of Mr. Hoke Smith to a Cabinet effice would not be acceptable to the entire Georgia Democracy. His romarks on this subject were given with especial vigor.

While he was talking with Mr. Dickinson Mr. Hoke Smith was just outside the door, protesting to the correspondent of The Stratha he had no aspirations in the direction of a Cabinet office. He said that he proposed to sell his interest in the Atlanta Journal and devote himself to the practice of law. Notwithstanding his assertion that he is not a candidate for a Cabinet office, it is known that he is not restraining his friends, who are persistently urging his name for the consideration of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Smith returned to Atlanta to-night to await future political developments.

Mr. Calbour said to-night that the vote in the House to-morrow will be a surprise to those gentlemen who are opposing the repeal of the Sherman act, He is quite confident that a majority of the House is in favor of stopping the purchase of silver under the Sherman act, and he predicts that the vote will sustain his judgment. He say tions. They would say: "We are not only 750,000 strong, but we are 1,500,000 strong; we are strong enough to control your Presidential elections. You must conflicate the property of the railroads by further legislation or we will control your politics." They would say that Congress must legislate so that the rail must weigh 150 pounds to the yard instead of 100, and the Carnegies and other manufacturers of steel rails who had jobs to press would threaten Congress with their employees. The existing labor organizations would be enlarged, and they would say: "Congress has undertaken to control the matter of charges to the people; we are not asfe unless we, the people, own the railroads and take possession of them."

Mr. Gorman argued, in conclusion, that the organization of railroad employees could accomplish more in the way of improvement than all the legislation that could be piled on the statute book. If Congress did assume inrisdiction, the consequence would be that the rich railroad corporations would control it and the poor workingman would not be heard in court. The railroads of the country could not submit to further restrictions while the Canadian lines were entirely free from them.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), in charge of the bill, said that he sympathized with the Nenster

the Canadian lines were entirely free from them.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), in charge of the bill, said that he sympathized with the Senator from Maryland in his views as to the Canadian railroads, and he hoped that when that Senator became Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State/Commerce in the next Congress he would give that subject the attention which it deserved. So far, however, from Mr. Gorman expressing the views of the railroad employees on the subject of the pending bill, he had reflected the sentiments and desires of almost every railroad company in the country, who were not in favor of this legislation or any other. If the right to "pool" had been given these companies," they would not have opposed the rending bill; but when that had been refused them by the inter-state Commerce Committee they had given notice that no bill on the subject of railroads should pass at this session. It had got to be a question whether Congress would put money against the blood of railroad employees and whether money was more valuable than the lives of these men. votes to defeat the demand for the previous question on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill, but there is no certainty that the free silver men will not resort to fill-bustering as soon as the demand for the previous question is voted down. Many of the conservative Democrats in the House, who believe that the Sherman act should be repealed are of the opinion to-night that favorable action can only be obtained by a compromise on the Bland bill, or some other equally satisfactory concession to the advocates of free silver. It is known that Mr. Cleveland is willing to accept a compromise on the Bland bill, and that appears to be the only way out of the present difficulty.

months, has been settled, and James Gillis will be told to go ahead and build the hig dock as soon as he can. After Mr. Gillis's bid to construct the dock bad been accepted by the department, it was determined to make it seventy feet longer, so as to admit ships of the City of Paris size, and the question then arose as to the amount he should be paid for the additional length. Mr. Gillis contended that it was worth \$100,000, but the department has decided that his is too much by \$45,000, and Mr. Gillis will have to accept the reduction. The dock will be \$150 feet long when completed, twenty-flye feet longer than The Speaker laid before the House the House Quarantino bill, with Senate amendment, and Mr. Raynor (Dem., Md.) moved a concurrence. Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.) moved a recess until 12:45, and Mr. Antony (Dem., Tex.) interjected a motion to adjourn, and pending that moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Saturday.

when conirieted, twenty-five feet longer than the largest snip in the world aftent or building. It will also be the largest dock in the country and nearly as large as the big English docks. Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) made a point of order that the House could not adjourn before 1 o'clock, as it would prevent the counting of the electoral votes. He hardly thought that his friend intended to do that. Il.aughter.;

Mr. Antony—Under the circumstances I withdraw the motion.

The motion to adjourn until Saturday was lost—2 to 201. On a division a motion for a recess was also lost, 2 to 171, and Mr. Kilgore demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Boutelle vigorously protested. It was obvious, he said, that one or two persons wore trying to prevent Congress from keeping out pestilence. He hoped that the Speaker would refuse to recognize them. But the Speaker, in conformity with the rules, did recognize Mr. Kilgore, whose demand for the yeas and nays received only three backers.

Mr. Kilgore made a few more filibustering motions, and as he took his seat, after Mr. Ilaynor's motion to concur in the Senate amendments was agreed to, he was greeted with sarcastic applause.

A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour, and on reassembling the Senate joined with the House in counting the electoral votes. This being completed, the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending paragraph being that for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the laws organizing the executive departments of the Government at the national capital.

Mr. Pickler (Iop., S. D.), who was fighting the measure and who wanted the l'ension Bureau excluded from its provisions, inasmuch as that tureau was now being investigated, refused to acknowledge the power of the Chair to rule him out of order and to order him to take his seat, and the services of the Sergeantat-Arms, with his symbol of authority, had to be resorted to.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned. that the House could not adjourn before 1 clock, as it would prevent the counting of the land has recently conferred upon Chief Naval Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-chief Mel-villa the honor of election to membership. This is the first time that Americans have been so honored by the institution. The society is composed of naval architects and marine engineers in England. President Gris-com of the Impan line suggested the names of Constructor Wilson and Chief Melville for membership recently in London and the so-ciety unanimously elected them. The Vice-President laid before the Senate

to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a Senate resolution requesting information as to what rules and regulations are now in force at the port of New York to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in this country. The Secretary encloses a letter of the Surgeon-Goneral of the Marine Hospital service on the subject in which that others submits the department circulars issued since July 8, 1892, and also says that two medical officers are now on duly in Europe to report upon the methods of compliance at foreign ports with the provisions of the circulars, and to transmit all possible information relative to choleratinfected ports and means by which there is danger of transmission of this disease to the

BANK FAILURE IN WILKESBARBE.

aggregate amount in round numbers of \$20,tio7,000. The appropriation for the current
fiscal year is \$23,543,193,103, and the estimates
for next year were \$24,775,168. There is no
appropriation in the bill for the proposed
naval review next May. The estimates for
this purpose were sent to the Committee on
Appropriations, which did not act on them,
and as there were no estimates before it, the
Naval Committee could not consider the matter. The Senate, therefore, will have to be
looked to for the appropriation to carry out
the grounds implied in our invitation to foreign powers. One new gunboat is authorized,
and for payments on vessels heretofore authorized to be built \$0,150,000 is appropriated,
including \$250,000 under the head of "Equipment." F. V. Rockatellow & Co., Private Bankers, Close Their Doors-No Statement Made. WILEESBARRE, Feb. 8.-It was announced this morning that the bank of F. V. Rockafellow & Co. had failed. A rush was at once made for Rockatellow's home. The banker received including \$250,000 under the head of "Equipment."
The following appropriations for new public works are made: Brooklyn Navy Yard, continuation of quay wall, inoprovements, &c., \$300,000, to be paid for from the proceeds of sales of a portion of the Navy Yard; Portsmouth, N. H., \$15,000; Boston, \$20,000; League Island, \$38,000, and there is still unacted on a noution of Representative McAleer's for about \$30,500; Norfolk Navy Yard, \$23,000; Port Royal, S. C., \$11,250; Mare Island, Cal., \$41,008; Navy Pard, \$23,000; Port Royal, S. C., \$11,250; Mare Island, Cal., \$41,008; Paget Sound, continuation of dry dockworks, \$255,000; Naval Academy at Annapolis, \$50,000; naval observatory, \$15,500; general repairs and proservations, \$275,000. The other items of the bill are mostly of a routine character, the largest being \$7,547,000 for pay of the payy. all cordially, but he said he was not prepared to make a statement. He would do so in a day or two. The bank was a private concern. but confidence in liockafellow was general. He connected in lockatellow was general. He had no vices, and during his thirty-seven years in the banking business never took a vacation. His depositors were mostly business men, and some of them are heavy losers. It is estimated that the bank had on deposit when it closed its doors \$300,000. Failure is due to the withdrawal of Rockafellow's part ners from the business. due to the withdrawal of Rockafellow's part ners from the business.

Rockafellow is Treasurer of the city of Wilkosbarre, tout the city will lose nothing, as the bondsmen will cover all loss. The other banks in the city offered to come to Rockafel-low's reacue yesterday if he would give them a statement of his assets. This he declined to do.

The Farmers' Rebellion.

BUENOS AYEES, Feb. 8.-The Government roops sent to the province of Santa Fé to quelt the insurrection of the agriculturists against the wheat tax succeeded in capturing 200 of the wheat tax succeeded in capturing 200 of the rebels, who were conducted as prisoners to Santa Fé, the capital. There the Governor of the province delivered an address remind-ing them of the folly of their resistance to lawful authority. He then ordered their lib-eration. The wheat tax is being generally re-sisted by the agricultural colonies throughout Argentins.

Middle of this city this morning by taking morphine. Hirth took an active part in the Miwaukee labor troubles in 1888, for which he served one year's imprisonment. From the nights ago. The guilty sophomores have confessed, hoping thereby for lenlency. The faculty is considering the matter of a penalty.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT

CEREMONIES IN JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO ROUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Galleries of the House Packed with Specialors - The Official Associatement Shows that Cleveland Received 377 Votes, Harrison 145, and Weaver 29 Votes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Immense crowds were drawn to the Capitol to-day by the formal cer-emonies incident to the official counting of the electoral vote. The bright sunshine and brac-ing air which marked the day were noted as "Cleveland weather." and were sharply con-trasted with the dismal atmospheric surroundings which have accompanied nearly every one of Mr. Harrison's public appearances, comnencing with the drenching rain on his inauguration day, and even following him into

his private duck-hunting expeditions.

The ceremonies attending the counting of the vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported by Senatur Hoar in 1888, and which has been made applicable to all succeeding elections, and has been incorporated in the supplementary Revised Statutes. It provides: That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on a certain Wednesday in Pebruary (which this year falls on the 8th) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the re-quirement of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Sennie shall be the presiding officer; that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Schale and two on the part of the House of Representatives to make a list of the votes House of Representatives to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall an nounce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be desired a deciaration of the persons elected Presi ient and Vice President of the United States, and, to nals of the two Houses.

Vice-President Morton some days ago appointed as tellers, on behalf of the Senate, for this important ceremony, Mr. Hale of Maine and Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky. At the last electoral count the tellers for the Senate were Mr. Manderson of Nebraska, the present President pro tem. of the Senate, and Mr. Harris of Tennessee, the Democratic nestor of that body. Speaker Crisp appointed Judge Chip-man of Michigan and Henry Cabot Lodge Senator elect from Massachusetts) as the House tellers. Four years ago the corresponding officials were Mr. Ermentrout of Penusylvania and Mr. Baker of New York.

The actual ceremonies were nearly the same to-day as four years ago, with a slight differ-ence in personnel. There was the ceremonious opening of the safe in the Vice-President's room and the taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages, supposed to represent the sealed rackages, supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four States as received in duplicate by mail and messenger, and there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of old Capt. Blassett, who has participated in every Presidential count for more than sixty years, escorted by a squad of Capitol police to prevent a raid being made upon the boxes containing the votes. This was a precaution originating in the fears of Acting Vice-President Ferry in the troublous times of the disputed count in 1870, and it has been since kept up. The boxes (which, by the way, were this year entirely new, their predecessors in the service having been carried away by Senator Ingaills as mementos) having been safety deposited in the House. The Senator, in a body, followed shortly before 11 o'clock. The Vice-President ascended the Speaker's platform and took his seat at the right hand of Speaker Crisp, the Senators taking the places assigned to them on the right hand of Speaker Crisp, the Senators taking the places assigned to them on the right and of the Vice-President. Then the count proceeded in the presence of densely packed galleries and a crowded floor.

Following the precedents observed upon former occasions, unless demand was made that the certificate be reported in full, the tellers, having ascertained that the certificates were in due form and properly authenticated, omitted the executive certificate of the ascertainment of the electors appointed and the preliminary formal statement of the precedings of the college, and proceeded rapidly with the reading and ascertainment of the result was as follows:

The undersigned, Eugene liate and Joseph C. S. votes of the forty-four States as received in

		For President.			for Vice-President.		
1	Elector al	Cier.	Harri	· West		Carrier .	
•		land.	sun,	rer.	por,	Reid.	Lield.
-	11 Alabama		74.74	444	11		77.4
t	8 ATKABASE		79.55		*		200
8	9 California		1	414	H	1	* 553
1	4 Colorado		***	•	*111	***	4
	6 Connecticut			(A) (A)	- 65	65.6	***
20	3 Deinware		***	***	78	***	***
	4 Florida	. •	***	***	. 4	***	44.0
	13 Georgia		***	1.00	13		61.4
	3 Idabo		***	3	2000		- 3
	24 Hitnois		200	. ***	24	11.1	45.0
8	15 Indiana		1.0	9.74	15	11.2	110
1	13 lows		13	24.6	\$9.E	18	\$1.2
4	10 hanes		20.0	10	61.5	64 10	10
	13 Kentucky		7.17	18.14	13	64.6	*1+
5	H Louistana		***	444	8	46.2	911
8	" Maine	0.00	6	811	55.5	65	22.7
)	8 Marvland		1.1	***	H	112	***
	15 Massachusett		15	9.64		1/5	65.5
	14 Michigan		*	***	r.	111	660
	9 Minnesota		9	327	17.20	10	***
*	i Mississtppl		0.00	***	. 0	114	***
	17 Missouri		3	300	17	65.5	100
r	3 Mentana		8	4/4	11.0	3	11.0
	S Nebraska		100		410	8	914
ı	4 N. Hampahire.				100	6.00	3
	10 New Jersey			***	10		100
_	36 New York		7.55	789	86	64.0	2.0
5	11 N. Carolina	111	***	***	11	***	***
3	3 N. Dakota		· i	1	^1	1190	100
	23 Ohio		22	-	i	22	
Ţ	4 Oregon		- 3	ï		-3	"i
	32 Pennsylvania.	3.00	31		51.61	32	
,	4 Rhode Island.	377	4		100	4	***
•	D H. Carolina			****	10	-	2.1.1
9	4 8. Dakota		*12	***		100	1119
	12 Tennessee				1.2		111
	15 Texas		7	***	15	100	
,	& Vermont	17.77	12			1.4	
	12 Virginia	12			12		***
t	4 Washington		4	7.1			
1	6 W. Virginia	ં છે			- 4		533
1	12 Wisconsin	12	220	222	12		***
	3 wyoming		. 3	700	1.7		
	A 200 CO	-		****		-	2000
	Totals	277	145	22	277	145	22
	The Vice-P	rest/t	ant	then	annou	need	the
	1100-1	MITTER ST	out.		- nunou	ou	1410

The Vice-President then announced the state of the vote for President and Vice-President, concluding as follows:

This announcement of the state of the vote is by law a same is not expected for the Vice-President of the Vice-President of the United Water of New York is elected President of the United Water of New York is elected President of the United Water of New York is elected President of the State of Historia Freddent of the State of Historia Control Vice-President of the State of Historia Control Vice-President of the Vice-President of t The joint session was then declared dis-solved, the Senate withdrew, and each House resumed business in its own chamber.

MORE DELAY WITH THE VESUVIUS. The Day Occupied in Arranging the Course and in Fuse Practice.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 8.-The Vesuvius left the naval station at half past 7 o'clock this morning and steamed down into the Sound. anchoring near the cruiser Philadelphia. No firing of powder shells was done to-day, because a fresh breeze from the north made the harbor rougher than is desirable for careful practice, and the Board had not completed the trial course. They devoted the morning to

The arrival of Capt Raplest has added another preliminary test to the various devices to insure safety in the firing of explosive shells. A large wooden plug was fired from noon with a small air loss, and fell heavily into the water about 300 yards ahead of the into the water about 300 yards ahead of the ship. It had been fitted with a gas check, and one of the fuses had been pushed into a hole in the forward end. The object in firing this unwieldy plus was to discover the best size of safety pin to put in the sliding metal collar of the fuses. When the plug struck the water a beat shot out from the slid of the Vesnyius and recovered the plug, gas check, and fuse. It was brought back to the ship and the condition of the luse was carefully examined. Each luse has two sizes of safety pins, and as a result of the day's experiments the lurgest will be used. It took several shots to determine this. The firing of powder shells will probably be done to morrow.

This afternoon the target was taken out and anchored on the course. It has been changed, to make it more in evidence a mile away. Several whitewashed barrels have been strung upon the mast. A red flag floats over the pile, which is supported on a lumber rait.

Suicide of an Anarchist.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. &-Frank Hirth, aged 52. a cigarmaker by trade, who is well known in Anarchist circles of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, committed suicide at his residence in this city this morning by taking

PROPOSED NEW PENSION POLICY. It Will Reduce the Rolls and Turn the Bu-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- A radical change in the ension policy is proposed. The change will be backed up by a majority of the Committee on Appropriations, and will be fought tooth and nail by the Republican minority, assisted by Representative Holman, Chairman of the committee, who is ordinarily the most streuuous advocate in the committee of a reduction of expenditures. The proposed change has in view a considerable reduction of the pension rolls and of the enormous amount now unid out for pensions by purging the list of the names of some of those now on it, by making more difficult the procurement of a pension under the laws, and by turning over the whole Pension Bureau to the War Department. These changes, with some modifications, are the same as were originally proposed by the sub-committee which framed the Pension Appropriation bill, but which in full committee were stricken out by a majority of one vote. The committee has now, by a narrow majority,

reconsidered that action There was a meeting of the committee this morning, and the fight for a new pension policy was renewed by Mr. O'Neill of Massamorning, and the fight for a new pension polley was renewed by Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts and others. By a yea and nay vote the committee derided to repart a number of amendments to be offered to the Fension bill when it comes up. Under one of these the bureau, with all its records and employees, except the Commissioner and two deputies, will be transferred to the Recerd and Pension division of the War Department, with power in the President to designate an officer to act as lead, with the rank and pay of a Colonel. The President shall also designate two army officers, to rank as Captains, to act as first and second Deputy Commissioners of Pensions. Another amendment provides that hereafter no widew who married a soldier of the late war shall receive a pension, if she married the soldier more than five years after his dischargs, thus making it apply not only to the war of the rebellion, but to Indian and all other wars. Another amendment excludes from pensions under the Disability act all persons not disabled from manual labor and who are in receipt of an income of more than \$400 a year.

On motion of Repressantative Mutchler of Pennsylvania a new amendment was adopted proyiding that "the rating of pensions for

On motion of Representative Mutchler of Pennsylvania a new amondment was adopted providing that "the rating of pensions for the same class of pensioners for like disabilities shall be uniform, and that all pensions heretofore or hereafter granted in pursuance of the Dependent and Disability act shall be rated upon the inability of the pensioner to carn a living by manual labor." The object of this amendment is to correct inequalities which have arisen in the administration of the laws.

which have assess to Medical Examiners are abolished and are to be reconstituted with one member each, instead of three, as at present. One hundred and twenty special medical examiners, to be detailed from the buroau, are provided for to act in connection with these new Boards of Medical Examiners. There were several votes in committee, but, on the whole, the vote stood as follows: Yeas-Messra, Fayer, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Dockery, Mutchier, Breckinridge of Arkansas, O'Neill of Massachusotts, and Livingston of Georgia, all Demo-

Nays Mesars, Holman (Dem.), and Cogawell, Bing-ham, Dingley, and Grout (Nova.).

THE ERIE TRACKS CAN BE RAISED. So Says Joseph D. Egan au Expert-Reavy Grades on Other Roads,

The question of the elevation of the Erie tracks in Jersey City, which is agitating the citizens, was the subject of a report made yesterday by Joseph D. Fgan, the engineer of the New York Consolidated Gas Company, Mr. Fgan has been engaged on elevated projects asked to give his opinion as an expert as to "The question of grade," said Mr. Fgan, "is

not one of practicability, but one of economy. If I understand correctly, Mr. W. H. Corbin suggests a grade of six-tenths of one percent., and that is held by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company to be too great. There is a grade on the Boston and Albany Railroad of 80 feet to the mile, or a little more than one and one-half percent. On the Elster and Delaware there is a grade of 150 feet to the mile, or more than three percent. There are grades on the Mexican railways of 211 feet to the mile, or about four percent. Two grades I remember in Australia are those between Batthurst and Dubbo, and Bathurst and Pensith on the main line from Melbourne to Sydney. These are respectively 132 and 170 feet to the mile, or two and a half and three and a quarter per cent. Heavy freight trains pass over all these roads, and would do so here without trouble.

"A grade of one and one-half per cent, would be none too great, either for ease or for economy, and such a grade from the mouth of the tunnel to Brunswick street would give a clearance over that street of thirteen test without altering the street grade. The grade can then be lowered to one-half of one per cent, and the succeeding streets could be crossed with the following clearances. Monmoult street, 15 and Western Railroad Company to be too

be lowered to one-half of one per cent, and the succeeding streets could be crossed with the following clearances: Monmouth street, 15 feet inches; Coles, 17 feet; Jersey arenue, 17 feet; Erie street, 16's feet, and Grove atreet, 15's feet. From this point the grade would change completely, so that there would be a gradual and easy descent to the station.

"As to the difficulty of connecting with the Wechawken branch, there is none. With a moderate elevation of that line the connection can be made with perfect ease.

ECKSTEIN NORTON'S WILT. The Widow and James H. Moore the Execu-

The will of Eckstein Norton, the banker of this city, who died at his home in St. George, S. I., on Jan. 12, was admitted to probate yesterday at Richmond, S. I. It is dated May 26, 1892, and names as executors Lucy Moore Norton, his wife, James H. Moore of this city. and George W. Norton of Louisville, Ky. The subscribing witnesses are H. R. Sloate of Sloatesburgh, N. Y., and A. B. Boardman of

licaides the general bequests to his widow. the testator has made the following: To his sister, Sarah N. Byan, \$5,000 par value stock of the Chesapeake. Ohio and Southern Railroad: \$5,000 in second mortgage honds of the same, and \$10,000 of the stock of the Newport News and Missispip Valley Railroad, all the stock to be at par, without reference to its market value. The testator directs that the executors shall create trust funds of \$35,000 for each of his five children, three daughters and two sons. The sons are to receive half their share at the age of 25 years, the reat to remain in trust. The executors are also directed to create a special fund of \$250,000 for the benefit of his widow. At the death of the latter this sum is to be divided equally among the surviving children. The testator also bequeaths to former colored servants. Saily and Saile, both now at Louisville, Ky., the sum of \$500 each. the testator has made the following: To his

Has a Manta for Praying. John O'Shaughnessy, a bricklayer, 55 years old, of 200 Fast Sixty-third street, who has a mania for praying, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court. About 1 o'clock John closed his prayer book and started in to beat his wife for harboring thieves and robbers. His daughter interrered, and John grabbed a His daughter interfered, and John grabbed a big carving knife and made for the two affrighted women. They rushed into the street and beyond Policeman Lynch of the lixty-seventh street station to arrest the crazy man. When the policeman entered the house he found John upon his knees. All the way to the station house the man continued his praying, stopping from time to time to fall upon his knees on the sidewalk, until a crowd of several hundred persons followed the policeman and his demented prisoner.

O'Shaughnessy was committed to the insane ward at Bellovue for examination.

\$250 for Stealing a Ktes.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 8.-In the County Court today a jury gave Tamer Wilson, wife of Farmer Samuel Wilson of Skaneateles, a verdict of \$250 against John T. Doyle for stealing a kiss from her. Doyle was the State census taker, and, after asking the usual questions threw his arms around the pretty young woman and kissed her. Then she drove him out of the house with a revolver and her husband pursued him with a horsewhip. Doyle got away.

Anarchist Berkman Brought to Court. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.-Anarchist Alexander Berkman, who is serving a sentence for his attack upon H. C. Frick, was brought up to the Court House to-day to be a witness in the case against the alleged Anarchists. Bauer and Knoll, said to have been accomplices of Berk-man. The case was not reached, and will come up to-morrow.

Hauled Ashore by a Hope. HALIFAX, Feb. 8.-The crew of the brig rescued, after much difficulty, in an exhausted

Oticura Resolvent

A BKIN and blood purifier of incomparable purity and curative power. An acknowledged specific of world-wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, so I blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Bale greater than the combined salue of all other blood and skin remedies.

Bold everywhere. Price, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CREMICAL COMPORATION, BORDON.

Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors,"

NO DIFORCE FOR DR. GLAZE. Mrs. Glaze, Her Sluter, and Her Brother

Deny George Glaze's Story. The jury in the divorce suit brought by Dr. George I. Glaze of 117 West Sixtleth street against Elmira L. Glaze spent twenty minutes yesterday afternoon in the consideration o the case. The foreman then announced that a decision was found for the defendant. Dr. Glaze, who, in anticipation of an adverse decision, had been waiting in the doorway, im-

mediately left the Court House. The defence began the day's proceedings. Lawyer William E. Cook told the jury that he intended to show that Mrs. Glaze was at home with her sister on the night of Aug. 15, 1802, when, according to the prosecution's evidence. she had been discovered in bed with an unknown man in a Fourth avenue hotel by George W. Glaze, her stepson, and three associates. He intimated that another woman had personated Mrs. Glaze on that occasion, and that the scene testified to was the result of a conspiracy on the part of young Mr. Glaze and a private detective named Humphreys. In his

conspiracy on the part of young Mr. Glaze and a private detective named Humphreys. In his evidence Mr. Cook made no attempt to prove such a conspiracy, but he insisted upon it in his summing up.

Mrs. Glaze, small, thin, and deadly nale, took the witness stand first. She was dressed in black and worse a cripe hat. She was exceedingly nervous, and her low, thin voice could be heard with difficulty by the jury. She said that she had never been in the house at 377 Fourth avenue, where the alleged discovery had been made, and that she lad repent the night in question in company with her sister at church and at home.

Miss Emily C. Lamb, Mrs. Glaze's sister, testified that on Aug. 15, 1882, the day when the alleged scene in the hotel on Fourth avenue occurred, was the anniversary of the burial of her sister's child. It was also a tenst day in the Catholic Church. She and her sister were together all day. They artended St. Michael's Church twice. They went in the evening, and did not get home until 9 o'clock. Hetween 10:39 and 10:45 o'clock they retired. The testimony of the prosecution had been that Mrs. Glaze was discovered in bed on Fourth avenue at 11 o'clock that same night.

Chester Lamb, Jr., Mrs. Glaze's brother, testified that he was the manacer of Gordon's livery and sales stables and lived with his sisters. He swore positively that he reached home between 11 and 11:10 o'clock on the night of Aug. 15 last, and found Mrs. Glaze and Miss Lamb both there. They were citiring at the time.

The defence rested with this evidence. In the summing up Mr. Cook made ex-Judge Arnoux flush angrily by characterizing his questions to Miss Lamb as insulting, and saying that things were sometimes said to a mon foc fear of physical retribution. In his summing up, ex-Judge Arnoux flush and foc fear of physical retribution. In his summing up, ex-Judge Arnoux dok each of cowardice.

After the jury was discharged some of the furymen shook hands with Mrs. Glaze and

After the jury was discharged some of the jurymen shook hands with Mrs. Glazo and congratulated her.

DESERTED HIS BIGAMOUS WIFE.

And She Made the Mistake of Having Mr. George Adams Arrested. A strange domestic muddle came to light in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, when George Adams' was arraigned on a charge of abandonment. Minnie Hartung, a laundress. 20 years old, is the complainant. She is rather an attractive blonds, about 20 years old. In the fall of 1801 she worked in Morrisania, and lived at 137th street and Willis avenue. She met a young plumber named John Rodenberg. and had not known him long before she had him arrested on a charge of criminal assault. Rodenberg concluded that the easiest way to keep out of prison was to marry the girl. Minnie approved the plan, and they were married. The next day Rodenberg abandoned his bride and she resumed work in the Morri-sania laundry, and began looking about for a more devoted husband.

sania hundry, and began looking about for a more devoted husband.

She thought she had found him in George Adams, whom she met last summer. Adams married Minnle on Oct. 25. She lived then in a furnished room at 2.224 Fifth avenue. In a furnished room the rearrings to liedenters.

Adams about her marriage to liedenters.

Adams followed the example of his predecessor, and left Minnie that same day. Peing abandoned the day after, marriage had grown monotonous to Minnie, and she made an angry appeal to a magistrate for a warrant for Adams's arrest. She neglected to explain that she was a bigamist and the warrant was issued.

issued.

A policeman found Adams at 323 West Sixty-seventh street recently, but the man was
confined to his bed by an necident which had
occurred some months before. Adams pronisel to surrender himself as soon as he could
leave the house. He presented himself in the
Harlem Court yesterday. Policeman Klinge
went to 2.224 Fifth avenue to find Minnie, and
learned that she had removed, no one knew
where where.
Adams was pareled in custody of Lawyer
Meyer Schloss, and the police are looking for
Minnie.

The German Charley Ball a Success. The third annual German Charity ball, given under the auspices of the Young Arion, Bache-lor Circle of the Liederkranz, and the Beethoven Bachelors, was held last night at the Madison Square Garden. The ball was opened at 11 o'clock with a grand march, which was led by Henry Clausen and Mrs. Hubert Cillis. led by Henry Clausen and Mrs. Hubert Cillis. More than 3,000 persons were present, and two orchostras furnished the music. The proceeds of the ball, which are divided among various German charitable institutions, will amount to more than \$10,000. The Committee of Arrangements, in addition to represent atives of the societies under whose auspices the ball was given, included George Ehret, Oswald Ottendorfer, Jacob Ruspert, Gustav H. Schwab, and William Steinway.

Ladies, You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors The Different Varieties Art Needle Work In Process of Manufacture

on Singer Machines. The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES BY A UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICER. Deurer Says that \$10,000 was Offered Him

by the Secretary of the Trust to Blow Up the Shufeldt Distillery in Chiengo. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The sub-committee of the House Judiclary Committee continued its inquiry into the Whiskey Trust to-day the examination of Thomas Dewar. He tes is fied that he was approached by Mr. Gibson. Secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and requested to assist in destroy-

ing the Shufeldt distillery.

Before Mr. Dewar was allowed to proceed. Mr. Boatner of Louislana said that this was a very serious matter and ought not to be entered into unless the parties affected were here and had an opportunity to cross-examine

Mr. Bynum said that the President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was in Canada.

Mr. Boatner did not object to proceeding provided that the witness was held until the other side was able to be here and cross examine him.

Mr. Bynum said that President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart of the company had been tele-graphed for and would be here on Monday. Mr. Boatner moved that the witness be allowed to proceed, with the understanding that he was to be held until representatives of the pare this company with the quack doctor eshe was to be held until representatives of the company arrived. This was agreed to, and

He said that he left the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company on being appointed a United States gauger, and was ordered to Chicago, He had been in this city about a week, when he received a letter from Mr. Gibson, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feding Company. saying that he would like to see him in Chicago. He mentioned the fact to Mr. Brooks, internal revenue agent at Chicago (who was his superior), and he (Brooks) advised him to see Gibson. He met Gibson and talked over number of matters regarding business. In the course of the conversation Gitson said hat he (Dewar) might beable to do considerable good for the company at an advantage

that he (Dewar) might beable to do considerable good for the company at an advantage to himself. There was something crooked in Chicago, and the Distilling Company could not do business there. Witness replied that it was his business to see that things went right, and he would do what he could. Gibson replied that his Obear's salary was nothing, and he could make \$10,000 by assisting them—in fact it would be worth \$25,000 if the matter went right. Gibson in quired if his business took him around distilleries, and asked especially about the cistern room of the Shufeldt distillery. Witness felt much ashamed at money being offered him, and spoke to Brooks about it. Brooks told him not to mind it that it was only another tack the company was taking. He told him to stick to Gibson, and that he might find out something. Brooks also cautioned him to make notes of his conversations with Gibson. On Jan. 10 Gibson, asked him to take dinner with him, during which he said that it was impossible for his conversations with Gibson. This he did, he had other unimportant interviews with Gibson, and again said that if he (Dewar could right the matter it would be worth money and stock in the distilling company for him. How it was to be accompalished Gibson said he would explain next week, as he had to go to Peoria on tusiness. He again met Gibson on Jan. 24. Gibson was out of epirits, and could not talk business, and asked him to call noxt day. He did as requested. Gibson opened the conversation with inquiries regarding the Shufold distillery, to which he replied, giving all the information he could. Two days before this Mr. Brooks was transferred to New York and Mr. Somerville succeeded him.

Witness here requested permission to read notes made immediately after his talk with Gibson. The request was granted. Witness had met Gibson also the second and all the second and the second and all the second and the seco

Witness here requested permission to read notes made immediately after his talk with Gibson. The request was granted. Witness had met Gibson on Jan. 25. Gibson said that he could give him (Dewar) something that if put under a tank of alcohol in the cistern room would go off in a few hours. No one would know anything about it, and the difficulty of his company in Chicago would be done away kwith. Witness was to receive \$10,000 cash in case of success. In order to show some interest in the matter he asked Gibson what he was to get in case of failure. He replied \$1,000. Gibson then showed him a common the optimizer of the strength of the could find the entry of the could find the entry of the was to get in case of failure. He replied \$1,000. Gibson then showed him a common the optimizer of a common that is not be in one corner and a guntube in the centre. Gibson also had powder and ball in his room. The principal thing exhibited by Gibson, however, was a quantity of yellow liquid, which, when exposed to the afr and a temperature of a certain degree, would give a flame. Witness said that the job would probably cause a row. Gibson replied:

"Yes, one of those once under the cistern, all would go."

Witness left Gibson and saw Somerville, who

"Yes, one of those once under the cistern, all would go."

Witness, left Gibson and saw Somerville, who advised him to take the infernal machine, witness, saw Gibson later, and accepted the "thing," Gibson exhained it, told him how to use it, and placed it in the outside pocket of his (Dewar's) overcoat. He then left, agreeing to meet Gibson also had one ball that had been shot through three inches of wood for experimental purposes. He called on Gibson the next day and told him that he had not received his orders for the day, but would probably stop at Shufeld's, but would probably stop at Shufeld's, but would have no chance to work, as gaugers were at work there and the difficulty would be great. Witness was then ordered to St. Paul. As he was paying his bill, Gibson came in and remarked that he "liked a man that paid his bills," but was sorry he was obliged to gaway, and wished him "better lick next time." Gibson skedwhat he had done with the "machine." Witness replied that he had it packed away. Gibson told him to be careful of it and added that he would prepare more of the liquid.

The Committee then adjourned until tomerow, when Mr. Dawar will continue his testimory.

North Hudson Railway Company, which oeads her, sade sthe system of roads centring at the Hoboken Ferv. From his roads Mr. Spielman has made a large fortune. When the bank falled and John Sandford was appointed resure to the same along the sade of the liquid.

The committee then adjourned until tomerow, when Mr. Dawar will continue his testimory.

The Dunkirk Strike Declared Of, DUNKIRE, N. Y., Feb. 8.- This afternoon the striking boilermakers of the Brooks Locomotive Works held a meeting at Loeb's Hall, a large number being present. A committee of three was sent to confer with Superintendent Russell of the locomotive works with reference to the strikers being reemployed. The committee recycled that Superintendent Rus-

committee recyrted that Superintendent Ilussell said that they would be reëmployed as far as there were vacancies, but that no good men would be discharged to create vacancies. The committee also reported that in answer to the question if any would be blacklisted on account of being leaders or instigators of the strike. Superintendent Russell replied: "No, there will be no marked men."

After receiving the report of the committee the strike of and to go in a body to-morrow morning to the works and make personal application to Superintendent Russell for reemployment. It is one month and ten days since the strike began. ment. It is or strike began. Surgent Says There Will Be No Strike,

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 8.-"You can say there is no truth in the report that there will be general strike of railway employees on the opening day of the World's Fair." said Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Loco-Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fremen to-night just before he left for
the Pacific coat. "I wish the newspapers
would give wide publicity to the correction of
these reports that have been sent out from
different cities during the pasten days. They
are sensational and have a bad effect. They
send to incite a spirit of unrest when there is
no occasion for it. There is no sign of unusual
trouble between employees, and employers.
There could not be a strike without disrupting the Brotherhood of Fremen and the Brotherhood of Engineers. The constitutions of
these orders absolutely prohibit anything of
the kind, and I know it to be a fact that were a
general strike permissible the men would not
be in favor of it."

The State Medical Society. ALBANY, Feb. 8 .- The second day's session

of the State Medical Society to-day was largely attended. A report was adopted expressing satisfaction with the law establishing State Boards of Medical Examiners, protesting against its amendment, and deciding against the appointment of a committee of conference with the American Medical Association upon the subject of medical ethics. The report of the Legislative Committee urged that no more charters be granted to medical colleges except under most stringent regulations. Great vigilance had been necessary to prevent present laws governing medical education from being tampered with.

This afternoon, from 3 to 5, the delegates were entertained by Gov. Flower at a reception at the Executive Mansion. attended. A report was adopted expressin.

Mr. Sanford's \$17,000.

A summons was served on President Rhoades of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company resterds afternoon, in the case of Charles N. Sanford, the old man who believes he has \$17.000 deposited in the vauits of the company, which he cannot draw out on account of having lost the key to his deposit box and other means of identification. The issues will now be made up, and a speedy determination of the frements of the presidential of the presi

WHISKEY TRUST INQUIRY. SICK PEOPLE CURED

Or Money Refunded-19,000 Testimonials from Those Who Have Been Cured.

Experience has taught that the old way of doctoring is wrong. Still there are people who persist in forcing into their stomach medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days to recover from their debilitating effects. Munyon's system is to build up, not to tear down; to strengthen, not to weaken.

MUNYON'S DYSPEISIA CURE stands without a rival as a Stomach Tonic and Bowel Regulator. Taken as directed we guarantee to cure any form of ind gestion or stomach trouble

or money refunded.

It soothes, heals, and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

Are you a sufferer with rheamatism? Are you willing to spend 25 cents for a cure? If so step into a drug store and ask for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. If you are not benefited in six i ours call at the office tablishments, but do us the justice of investi-

gating our statements. Eminent doctors-at your service free. Not a penny to pay for the fullest medical xamination they can make for you. Beware of imitations. See that the name Munyon is spelled with the letter "Y."

OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING. MUNYON HOVEOPATRIC REMEDY CO.,

EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK. TREATED BY MAIL

If you cannot come to the office for examination, send for the Guide to Health and a question blank. We have cured hundreds of people living at a distance.

For Sale by Druggists.

AMITYVILLE POST OFFICE ROBBED. The Thieves Crack the Safe and Carry Away

Their Plunder on a Hand Car. Thieves in Amityville, L. I., on Tuesday ight robbed the village Post Office of about \$2,000 in money and postage stimps. The Post Office is in the bank building, which also contains D. T. Davidson's store and Ireland & Ketcham's real estate office. An entrance was first gained to the real estate office by bursting out a pane of glass in a rear door, through which an arm was thrust and the bolts undene. Nothing of value was found in undene. Nothing of value was found in the office. The Post Office is connected with the real estate office by a door. The lock was forced off with little difficulty. Every drawer in the Post Office was forced open. The safe was forced open and cleaned out. Among other things in the safe the burglars carried off valuable papers belonging to the real estate firm.

The thieves next furned their attention to Davidson's store, but they were frightened away before gaining an entrance. Carrying their body with them they hurried to the depot, seized a hand car, and were soon spinning away in the distance at a ten-mile-an-hour rate.

to-day in the Union County Court for attempted nurder. He acted like an imbecile, and seemed murder. He acted like an imbeelle, and seemed wholly unconscious of what was going on. When called upon to riead he never opened his mouth. Finally Judge McCormick ordered him to be remanded to all and a medical examination made. Many think the prisoner is shamming. He was deathly pate in court, and seemed about to collapse. He refuses to eat anything, and has to be fed with milk and claim broth in the jail. His victim is out of decear. danger.

Au Old Wayside Tavern Burn d.

Urica, Feb. 8.-An old wayside tavern, one of the oldest in this part of the country, was burned near Trenton this morning. The fire caught from the furnace in the cellar. The caught from the furnace in the cellar. The landlord and his wife escaped from the building through a window to the roaf o, a mazza and down one of the columns of that structure. The fire communicated to sheds and the horse barn. Nothing was saved from the hotel, and only the horses from the horse barn. The insurance will dover the loss. The place was known as the Joy Hotel, and was owned by Q. M. Young.

Is the Bark Alpheus Marshall Lost!

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 8 .- The British bark Alpheus Marshall, which left this port on Dec. laden with a cargo valued at \$22,000, for Dunkirk is still missing. The Marshall should have reached her destination on Jan. 1. The Phyladelphia agents have given her up. It is believed the vessel was caught in a hurricane and wrecked. The Marshall was commanded by Capt. E. J. McFadden and carried a crew of fitteen. She was owned by Troop & Sons of Digby, N. S.

A New Church for Carteret. The Presbytery of Elizabeth has decided to establish a new Presbyterian Church at Car-teret as soon as possible.

A Natural Food.

Conditions of

the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build fleshthere is urgent

need of arresting waste-assistance must come quickly, from natural

food source. Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods-it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as

palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggiste.